

Docket: PHD 99,200
Application: 09/868,386

In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 2, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 8 as follows:

In the following part, radio networks with a central controller are discussed. An assignment of transmission capacity by a central assignment point for a station that wishes to transmit/receive (Mobile Terminal (MT). A mobile terminal which, however, may also act as a base station) is also possible if the MT is located in the coverage area of the base station. An MT not located in the coverage area is called a Remote Mobile Terminal ((RMT). An MT, whose radio relay conditions do not permit a direct radio link to the Access Point (AP). The RMT may have extended functions compared to the MT). Access Point (AP) can be a central station which may be stationary or mobile. This station organizes a network assigned to it. The role of the central station may change in several systems (for example, ad hoc HIPERLAN 2 [6]). Reasons for the insufficient radio coverage of the RMT may be, for example, a large distance from the central base station ~~((Access Point (AP). A central station which may be stationary or mobile. This station organizes a network assigned to it. The role of the central station may change in several systems (for example, ad hoc HIPERLAN 2 [6])).~~, electromagnetic interference, level breakdown as a result of shadowing of the radio waves by obstacles, and multi-path propagation. If, however, the RMT can have a sufficient receiving quality of the data from another station (Forwarder Mobile Terminal (FMT). An MT that can additionally take over the tasks of a relay station and thus become a wireless base station), which other station maintains a direct or indirect connection to the AP, and can send data thereto, the RMT can, according to the invention, be controlled by the base station.

Page 2, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 31 (continuing onto page 3) as follows:

The invention utilizes a common time-interlocking capacity assignment. The capacity assignment for stations that can be directly reached by the AP (FMT, MT) is realized from the base station (AP) for example [5]). This is the first radio path (hop) seen from the base station.

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This may be an active passive (sleeping), connection-oriented or connections, packet-oriented data link or signaling link. The control data of the AP for the radio channel to be occupied by AP, MT and FMT of the first hop are cyclically transmitted in predetermined distances, or dynamically in announced or known distances. The AP enables all the MTs and FMT to have a random access in its coverage area, while the result of the access is explicitly or implicitly announced to the stations. In case of the collisions, mechanisms for collision ~~solution~~ solutions are used. The type of dynamic capacity assignment is state of the art and explained in, for example, [1], [8], [5].

On page 3, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 8 as follows:

This type of channel assignment is extended in this invention in that separate MTs act as wireless base stations and, in addition, serve as a relay station (FMT) and as against RMTs appear ~~Aps~~ APs, but against ~~Aps~~ APs appear at MTs.

On page 5, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 7 as follows:

Fig. 2 ~~hows~~ shows the H/2-system frame structure on the radio interface, and

On page 7, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 7 as follows:

The partial frame may have the same length as the frames of the AP, or a different length. It seems to be efficient to have the FMT periodically generate the partial frame with the same timing as the AP, but with a respective offset, ~~compare~~ see Fig. 3.